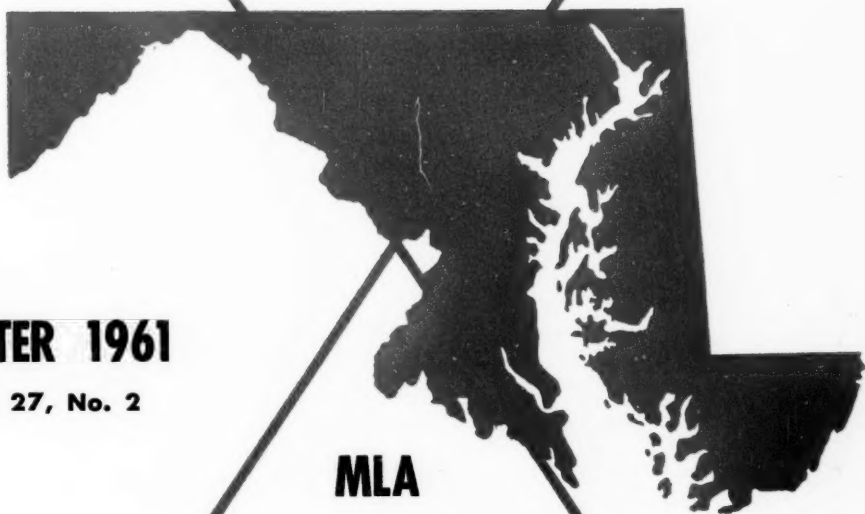


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Maryland Libraries



WINTER 1961

VOL. 27, No. 2

**MLA
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Journal of the Maryland Library Association
and the Association of School Librarians

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MARYLAND LIBRARIES

Journal of the Maryland Library Association
and the
Association of School Librarians of Maryland

Vol. 27, No. 2

Winter, 1961

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PRESIDENT'S PAGE

NETTIE B. TAYLOR, *President of the Maryland Library Association*

In this issue of *Maryland Libraries* the Association pays tribute to the Enoch Pratt Free Library. The occasion of the Pratt's seventy-fifth anniversary gives all librarians in Maryland an opportunity to express the gratitude, respect and affection we have for the institution and the staff that have contributed so significantly to library development throughout the State and to the Maryland Library Association itself. Most of us know from first-hand experience the numerous resources and services that make this one of the great libraries in the country; in addition, as librarians we have benefited professionally from those qualities of leadership, imagination, understanding, and plain hard work which Pratt staff members have exhibited so consistently and generously in the improvement of libraries in Maryland.

When we honor Pratt we honor ourselves as well because, regardless of size or type of library, we all feel that we share the same problems, have the same concerns for better libraries and are able and do work closely together to accomplish our aims. It is probably a tribute to the personal qualities of the Pratt staff that we smile rather than bristle when nearly every reasonably good library or library service anywhere in the State is thought of by the average citizen as being a part of "The Pratt".

It is no accident that the list of contributors to this issue of *Maryland Libraries* reads like a *Who's Who in Library Service* and includes, in addition, one of America's most distinguished authors. It is another tribute to EPFL that these talented, busy people responded to the request for their impressions of the library with enthusiasm and contributed articles that are both informative and warmly human.

We believe that they have captured the essence of the spirit of Pratt and we, too, take pride in its achievements and its being a part of Maryland libraries.

The legislative activities of the Association have now passed the planning and preliminary stages and bills are about to be introduced into the General Assembly. This issue contains an important article by Elizabeth Hage on our progress to date and what still needs to be done. Legislators will need to know that large numbers of individuals and groups in each country are interested in better public libraries and are in favor of the passage of this legislation. May I urge all of you to secure copies of the brochure and to work actively in your own communities for effective citizen support.

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<i>National Library Week</i>	Mrs. Elizabeth Abolin, Prince George's County Memorial Library, Bladensburg
<i>Nominations and Elections</i>	Esther King, Annapolis and Anne Arundel County Library, Annapolis
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HAPPY DAYS

by JOSEPH L. WHEELER

Former librarian EPFL, now retired

My first visit to Enoch Pratt was in May 1926, for the trustees to give me the once-over. Would I be appointed librarian? While waiting to be called into their meeting I read on the marble tablet that Enoch Pratt was born in the Massachusetts town next to the town I grew up in. Somehow I tried to get inside the mind of this man run the library as he would have wished. In the new building I used to look up at his portrait in the trustees' room, and imagine he was keeping an encouraging eye on me.

I recall the trustees' surprise when I quoted the annual report, that 75 percent of adult circulation was non-fiction, and that I had noted in the Washington, D. C., report that Baltimore, with one exception, stood lowest in per capita circulation and highest in per circulation cost among large city libraries.

I remember my early morning arrival at Union Station July 1, to start work, and thinking what a fine, bright, happy looking crowd Baltimoreans were, rushing to and from their trains. I fell in love with Baltimore and with the staff which Bernard Steiner bequeathed to me, happy, generous-hearted, cordial and devoted. This was notably so of Dr. George Brown and Miss Bessie Shaffer the two assistant librarians.

There were so many such obvious things to be done that the staff could well think and one did say, "if there's anything I forgot to mention, that's being changed too". I got worried over the stream of the newspaper stories of what was going on and visited the *Sunpapers* editors. They said, "Don't worry. Everything that sounds like improvement at the Pratt is good news to Baltimore." The staff was completely cooperative, though they feared a wholesale turnover in personnel. There was not one trained persons and only five college graduates. When I went to the weekly branch meeting first time, all 26 branch librarians arose ceremoniously. I told them we would quit being so formal, relax, and we would all start doing things together. Another custom ended: all lined up at the office door to get every question answered, every decision made for them. One of the first memos run on the new mimeograph told them to take responsibility, make all decisions they could and what was left would be threshed out at the next meeting.

Biggest change was the rapid and total transformation in the attitude of the staff to the public, especially at central, and vice versa. This began with the appointment of the first two trained heads, Mary Wilkinson for children's and Pauline McCauley for circulation, and the transfer of Lee Gorsuch from the office to the loan desk, where with Mable Carter and under Miss Cauley's lead, interest in books and in readers, individually, began to be the goal, instead of rules and restrictions. A new element in reader service was germinated, one detail being the insistence that if books were to be bought the decisions must be made promptly, the books ordered promptly and the processing done promptly enough to have every possible book on the shelves ready for readers on publication date. In 1926 not one staff member was qualified to do reference work, and for 19 years the Pratt's emphasis at central and branches was placed on developing reference materials and services and bringing non-fiction slowly but surely up to at least 50 cent of adult circulation. Circulation doubled in two years.

Late in 1926 when I called for publicity ideas, Kate Coplan delivered two memos of suggestions, both good. By simplifying her order routine paper work and turning it over to another, she was freed for full time publicity and has turned out a stream of it ever since. Getting persons of creative initiative and administrative ability untangled from routines, is one of Enoch Pratt's specialities.

I had been told by the trustees, in my preliminary interview, that anything relating to a new central building, so badly needed, would be several years off and not to count on any developments. But Richard Hart's biography of Enoch Pratt reproduces the brief item hidden inside an *Evening Sun* in September 1926, which started the whole building project. It is no exaggeration that if something had not been started then and pushed through, the present central building would probably not be in existence, on account of the impending depression. A syndicate was buying properties on Franklin Street to erect an office building where the north end of the library now stands. This struck me as a menace; if it happened, where could the library put a new building? I asked the trustees for permission to get busy on a central building project. Fortunately the office building promoters got cold feet and I persuaded their leader a year or two later, to sell the city the two large properties they had bought, for their cost price plus six per cent interest.

There was no faith or conviction about the new building idea. Everything about it was done at the last minute under constant prodding—the introduction of the enabling act through the intervention and skilled diplomacy of Dr. Cullen, on the last afternoon before deadline, its passage at 1 a.m. on the deadline day, three trips to Annapolis in one day to find the missing bill someone was trying to bury, etc. Only the wonderful help of a handful of civic leaders, like Mrs. Marie Bauernschmid and Mrs. Ross Coppage, and the big campaign led by them and the staff, got the 50,000 majority vote on election day in May 1927. Skipping interesting details, the building opened early in 1933, probably the only large library building in the U. S. that had no opening dedication ceremonies. Though one of the most economical buildings in the land, it was built during the depression.

Yes, there were plenty of discouraging moments, not all due to the depression but to general failure to get the library decently financed. Salaries were terrible; some of the notable new department heads joined EP at personal sacrifice. There was no salary scale until the early 1940's.

The salvation of the library was its Training Class, along with three summer sessions at Johns Hopkins where the untrained staff could learn essentials. Dr. William H. Welch of Hopkins Medical was the only person of stature who backed me in the idea of a full-fledged library school in Baltimore; the need for it is still overwhelming, if for no other reason than to stabilize the staff and reduce the turnover inevitable when a library has to import all its trained personnel. The Training Class was like a real library school on half time; the three major courses (essentially the same as those given at Columbia summer school) were given by persons like Mary Wilkinson, Mary Barton and Lucille Morsch. The first hour every day, for nine months, was devoted to book evaluation. For though the Pratt started early on what are now called "adult education" (meaning group) activities, with more and more lecture and discussion programs going on in many of the buildings, it held to the conviction that books, reading, study, information services, are the chief and central core of a library's functions, and have top priority in the budget.

While central made spectacular progress, it was in proportion, no greater than at branches, especially after the three coordinators got into action—Wilkinson for children, Alexander for young adults, Kosmak for adults. I believe Pratt was first to have coordinators for the three age-levels for the system. There were too many branches; the budget was stretched so thin that one could see the holes through it. At my recommendation the trustees adopted and publicized a resolution: no more branches until the budget was up to 80¢ per capita. Sounds a bit ridiculous in the light of present budgets. When we had a chance to get rent-free use for a long-term

(it turned out nearly 25 years) of space in the old car barn where the Pennsylvania Branch now stands, and fit it up for \$20,000, the project was overruled—Depression. Even then it would have become, at once, the busiest branch. Also the whole staff was working so hard to meet reader demands, throughout my 19 years, that staff increase not branches, was obviously the matter of first importance.

Was I ever discouraged? Yes, and tempted on two occasions to take better paying positions offered. Instead I was paying notable staff members small extra amounts out of my own pocket to keep them from leaving for better salaries elsewhere. And a top trustee was paying me a salary portion out of his pocket for nearly a year rather than fight it out in the budget.

Keeping the Pratt Library together and moving forward was a daily enjoyable challenge to all of us, 300 when I left, and I have not found another large library (and I have bored into the inwards of nearly a hundred libraries) where the personnel, the zeal and morale of the staff were comparable to Pratt's. This was particularly true during World War II, when the central library was the city's headquarters for wartime citizen activities. At one time 38 different activities were going on, not counting duplications in the branches, such as draft board offices. The library's thinking and planning were influenced by the war effort, but the organization was flexible, the staff stuck to the main line, and no special new units were set up to complicate or duplicate the organization.

In the spring of 1944, unlike many other libraries, which helplessly watched their staffs dwindle and weaken, the Pratt staff was almost 100% complete and strong, the branches were in the capable hands of Lee Gorsuch. The overhead of the library always had been and still was, totally inadequate, and despite the delegating of one function after another to able new heads, the volume and variety of activities had grown very heavy. Three successive outstanding assistant librarians had stayed only about eighteen months each, at a pitiful salary, and moved to greater jobs at much greater pay; one at double our salary. It appeared to me, in view of frequent threats of surgery, I could best serve the interests of the library, and give it a fresh deal, by retiring. I was blessed, and so was the library, in recommending so able a successor as Emerson Greenaway.

What did I accomplish? Hard to say, but this is what I attempted: Building a strong outstanding staff. Encouraging and developing the abilities of the most promising of those whom I met at Pratt in 1926, and a score of the training class graduates who now are national leaders in the profession. Following the motto "Every vacancy must be filled by a stronger person", trying to find, promote and keep the notable ones. Building up the book collections in every field, especially the informational materials. Having new books ready for readers as promptly as possible. Keeping the organization simple to save costs, plus finding ways to simplify and avoid paperwork routines. Getting better support, closing two branches and trying to close another, in order to improve service in all the other branches. Building up a public understanding and regard for the library, for books, reading, study, information-seeking and the things of the mind. Making the library a vital influence in the daily lives of more and more Baltimoreans.

Yes, for me, trying for these goals along with a staff of singular dedication, these were wonderful years; today the recollection of each day and each colleague is a real happiness. Especially I rejoice to see in my mind's eye the progress of so many of them I knew to positions of leadership at Pratt and throughout the nation, and in the profession which contributes so much to American society.

SEVENTY-FIVE EXCITING MONTHS

By EMERSON GREENAWAY

Former director of EPFL now director of Free Library of Philadelphia

It just doesn't seem possible that come June it will be fifteen years ago that for nearly six and a half years I had the pleasure and responsibility of being Director of the Enoch Pratt Free Library. The years spent in Baltimore were happy, memorable ones, but also trying ones, for at times there was a lack of library materials, too few staff and always not enough money to keep things going at the service level demanded of the staff to keep apace with the needs of Baltimoreans who knew that they had a wonderful library.

Frankly, I was scared silly in taking over the directorship of the Pratt, for I had already worked there; knew many of the staff from working as their associate on several projects some years previous and so knew their level of operation; knew too that while money is not a cure-all, most of the Pratt problems stemmed from lack of books, supplies and staff. There was another problem area; it was time to do for the branches what had been done for central some fifteen years earlier. It would not be easy to solve all these problems, to maintain or improve the quality of Pratt service, or to try to fit into the shoes of Dr. Wheeler.

In 1946 Pratt salaries were low for inflation had set in and the financial situation had not yet improved. However, Budget Director Fallin listened sympathetically to our problem and in time new money permitted more adequate staffing, more money for supplies and a greater supply of library materials including funds for the establishment of an educational films department.

Of great significance was the reassignment of duties made possible thru the transfer of staff members, a new use of vacant positions and the creation of new positions. This made possible the creating of a new organizational pattern which was to have far reaching effects both administratively and in service to the public throughout the whole system. The development of staff and line responsibilities permitted new relationships to develop between the various agencies of the library.

Opportunity to strengthen service through branch libraries came with the passage of an enabling act in the State Legislature permitting the citizens of Baltimore to vote on library loans up to \$3,000,000. The voters approved half this amount and the first branches constructed in twenty years were built.

During these years, the budget grew steadily, if not dramatically, and many of the problem areas were reduced to manageable proportions.

The interest and support of the trustees, the devotion and hard work on the part of the staff; the willingness of public officials to back the library financially—all this together with the active support of the readers and the Baltimore newspapers helped to move the Pratt Library along destiny road.

Oh yes, you asked if there were days of discouragement and frustrations. Of course there were, but as I look back they are not the days I think about. The day I least like to recall is the one when I took leave of so many Baltimore friends. The days I like to look forward to are those to come as the Pratt Library becomes more and more used and respected by those who use it.

SEVENTY-FIVE AND GOING STRONG

By EDWIN CASTAGNA, Director EPFL

I wondered when I came to Pratt on July 1, 1960, what kind of library it really was. All my years in library work and even back in library school I had heard of Pratt, studied its staff manual. Imaginative, informative articles by members of its staff were regular professional reading. And I had the good fortune to know its recent directors. Some staff members and former staff members had become personal friends through work on A.L.A. committees. Occasionally I had the good luck to snag a Pratt alumnus for California library work. All evidence suggested a library of legendary excellence. But what about the real Pratt? How did the reality square with the legend?

I had not been at 400 Cathedral Street long enough to find my way through the stacks without a guide before I discovered that I was in a real maelstrom of dynamism. The staff constantly thought creatively. Breaking new ground was routine. There was a wholesome conflict and clash of ideas. A few sessions with the famous Chiefs and Coordinators showed me that I had fallen among a group of associates of rich and varied talents, high professional standards and a spirit of dedication that ruled out all complacency. The job obviously was not to rejuvenate a seventy-five year old languishing institution, but to keep up with the prevailing frontier thinking.

Physically I found the library being spruced up when I arrived. Scaffolding, ladders and paint buckets gave the whole place a disheveled look. The lighting also was being brought up to standard.

During her administration from 1951 to 1957 Amy Winslow had pushed forward the program of the library in many ways. Three fine branches—Pimlico, Edmondson Avenue and Pennsylvania Avenue, were opened. \$1,500,000 was voted in library loan funds primarily for other new branches. Forest Park and Patterson Park branches were remodeled and enlarged. And as a merciful protection against the notoriously hot summers of Baltimore, of which fortunately for me my first one was mild (they say), air conditioning was installed in the central library. And a smoking and reading lounge was set up in the Central Hall. A very busy telephone reference desk was opened in the General Reference Department, and the first inventory in seventeen years was taken of the central library's collection.

Important cultural events during Miss Winslow's administration included the celebration in 1956 of the library's 70th anniversary, and the opening of the H. L. Mencken Room, with the bulk of the famous Baltimore author's manuscripts, books and personal library. Continuing the library's program of cooperating and leading in communities, there was an Institute on "Crime and the Citizen," the beginning of the "Magic of Music" concert series, in cooperation with the Women's Association of the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra, and cooperation in the children's book festival at the Baltimore Museum of Art.

Just before Miss Winslow retired, the citizens of Baltimore voted another \$1,500,000 library loan to continue the expansion of the branch system.

In 1957 Art Parsons came from Omaha to be director and his brief administration saw a number of developments. In 1958 the central library observed its 25th birthday and although getting a little crowded, and here and there showing its age, was agreed to be still functional, a tribute to Dr. Wheeler's farsighted planning. Changes at Central included the moving of the Maryland Department and the switching of the picture collection and musical phonograph records to new areas. Also most of the branches were air-conditioned and a new Bookmobile headquarters was set up at Clifton Branch. The staff in 1958 added social security protection to city retirement.

A comprehensive extension survey was completed in 1959 and plans were made to undertake a broad study of the library and its services under a grant from the Deiches Foundation. The Hamilton Branch was opened and Gardenville was re-modeled and enlarged.

After Mr. Parsons' death, Bob Ake actively administered the library. Important developments he pushed through were the opening of the Northwood Branch, the Institute on "Books and Ideas in an Age of Anxiety," and contractual services to the residents of Maryland through county libraries. This last, paid for by the State, was an extremely important development and gave the Pratt Library many of the inter-library loan functions of state libraries.

It was the extreme good fortune of the Pratt Library after the untimely death of Art Parsons to be administered by Bob Ake who as acting Director, not only held things together, but skillfully moved the library forward by decisions on a wide array of difficult problems. In all ways he distinguished himself as a library administrator. I count myself fortunate to have his guidance and assistance.

When I came on the scene in 1960 I found big plans being made by some of the famous Pratt committees I have come to value so highly, for a 75th anniversary celebration in 1961. The year will be studded with important events. We will also look ahead as well as back and consider what the library might be doing during the next twenty-five years before its centennial to fully realize the dreams and objectives of Enoch Pratt and all the members of the staff of this great library who have worked and are working to keep their institution in the vanguard. We want to continue to maintain it as an object of respect and affection of our fellow citizens, while serving them in all of their library needs. The studies directed by Dr. Lowell Martin and financed by the Deiches Foundation promise to help us find our way forward to new opportunities for service. These studies, first outlined during Mr. Parsons' administration, will take several years to complete.

I don't know if anyone has ever called the central library "The Old Lady of Cathedral Street." By whatever name, she's seventy-five years old, with a large brood of branches and bookmobiles covering the city, and still going strong!

AT EPFL CUSTOMERS BECOME CLIENTS

By GERALD W. JOHNSON,

Author, library client, and honorary member of MLA

In relation to the public library the populace in a city such as Baltimore may be classified in three groups—the passers-by, the customers, and the clients.

The passers-by are those who see the building, but who would no more think of entering it than they would think of strolling through the mausoleum in Greenmount Cemetery. For them, the library does not exist, and they exist for the library only as Antarctica exists for the rest of the world—as a theoretical field of expansion at some future date.

The customers, the bulk of them young or youngish, regard the library as a convenient repository of reading matter, largely recreational in character. They begin merely as book-borrowers, but the more intelligent eventually pass through that category and into the third class.

These are the clients, the people through whom the library pays for itself over and over again, and by the same token the taxpayers who get their money back with usury. The excellence of a public library may be measured by the proportion of its customers it converts into clients within a relatively short time.

A client is also a book-borrower, but only to a minor extent a patron of the fiction department; and some of the most constant among them seldom remove a book from the building. They resort to the library as they do to a lawyer's office, for service and advice, not for recreation. They realize that the collection of books is to a library what the mechanical equipment is to a factory, merely the means by which skills are applied to the solution of problems of production. The fact that the product of the library is information, intangible and imponderable, is irrelevant. So is the product of a law-office; but for all that it has economic, social, and political values.

The conspicuous difference is that library service, involving no financial consideration other than the minuscule part of one's tax bill that goes to support of the institution, carries a bonus in an aura of good-will that does not necessarily surround a legal opinion. Veteran clients know that the peculiarity of a good library is that within its field it welcomes trouble. Ask the reference department whether President Polk preceded or followed President Fillmore and it is merely bored; but ask it the name of the King of Siam in the year 1831, and you will get a reaction. Ask it the name of Melchizedek's grandfather and you will get a strong reaction, that being something it doesn't know and can't find out.

The client who comes in with a really tough problem is the one on whom the library beams. In that, it resembles a hospital; land in the receiving room with a broken leg, and who cares? But land there with bilharziasis and you will be the sensation of the place, commanding the attention of everybody from the medical director to the greenest orderly. It follows that the toughest-minded characters are commonly those who are most devoted to the library, because they derive most profit and pleasure from its existence.

In the surging, clamorous confusion of downtown Baltimore the great central hall of the Pratt is an island of tranquility where everybody, including the customers, speaks quietly and moves sedately. But the clients know that under the smooth surface is a relentless drive involving not merely an astonishing amount of physical labor, but incessant demands upon the ingenuity and resourcefulness of the staff.

Yet it is all disinterested. The library doesn't care in the least *why* you want to read up on Anacharsis Cloots, only *what* you want to know about him; but in that *what* it is so intensely interested that its interest gives you an increased importance in your own eyes. This subtle flattery is a strictly unplanned by-product but it is wondrously soothing, nevertheless.

Most of this is missed by the mere customers. But if they continue to be customers, especially if they are young, they will eventually discover it, and become clients; and the transformation will add in no small measure to the joy and satisfaction of their lives.

"For Auld Lang Syne, My Dears"

By MRS. MARGARET A. EDWARDS,

Coordinator of Work with Young Adults, EPFL

To set the tone for the 75th Anniversary of the Pratt Library, at a General Staff Meeting held in December 1959, four of the "old" staff members passed on to the new some of the atmosphere and flavor of the good days. The following is excerpted from the lively recollections of Kate Coplan, Katherine Pitman, Freda Freyer, and Margaret Edwards.

In October of 1924, Kate Coplan began work at the Pratt Library. She walked up the marble steps of 106 West Mulberry, entered a marble and tile entrance lobby, and looked about. On the left was the Registration and Catalog Room with one row of card files and several big volumes chained to stands to prevent the public

from absconding with the catalog. There were no open shelves; so to borrow a book, a reader had to consult the catalog, jot down the author, title and call number on a small slip of paper, and take it over to the "Delivery Room" where one of the genteel old ladies would hand the slip through a kind of speakeasy type of window to the young girls officially known as "slip chasers."

The slip chaser then proceeded down into the old dreary, gloomy, iron stacks, and tried to find the book where, with a naked light hanging down in her face by night and shadows looming by day, it was almost impossible to see. Mrs. Freyer who was once a slip chaser said that some of the books were stored in remote, dark cellars, and that sometimes at night the timid slip chaser just wrote "out" on the slip and fled the dark stacks without looking for the book requested.

Not all the books were in the stacks, however. In the Delivery Room there was a small glass case on a long counter containing a few new books of current interest. Anyone who wished to look at one of the books could do so on request; he could even ask to look at a second book if the first was not what he wanted; but after looking at two books nobody, *but nobody*, could have a third chance.

On the second floor was the general reading or reference room presided over by a buxom, elderly lady with a palm-leaf fan, which she kept in motion winter and summer. If anyone asked her to locate a book, she waved the fan gracefully and said, "It's over there."

Also on the second floor was Dr. Steiner's office. He was a tall, bearded man who put the fear of God in his staff. He considered it unbecoming and undignified for a young librarian to bob her hair, and if she did so, she jolly well wore a hairnet over it. He personally passed on every book the library bought and every book discarded. Each branch sent its fine money to him by an assistant who was to report on the progress of the branch and give him the envelope of fines—which he often took the time to count to see if the sum indicated on the envelope were correct. Kitty Pitman stood before him one day, terrified with her newly bobbed hair in a net, and handed him the envelope of fines to report "Branch Fine is Five."

Once Dr. Steiner issued a stern economy order, with particular reference to heat and light. One of the branch librarians remembered this all too well when she looked out the window one cold winter's day and saw him approaching. A quick glance at the thermometer inspired her to order one of the assistants to hang it out the back window until the mercury went down a few points.

The young librarian appointed to the staff in those days was not likely to get into mischief, as there wasn't time. She worked four nights a week—2 p.m. to 9 p.m.—and two days—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. She had Sunday to rest up, and was paid \$65 a month. The newest assistant spent her days seated at a table removed from people and books collating magazines from a year's subscription, noting each missing page. Or she might paste black buckram bindings on worn out books, or she might get to work on broken books with the sewing machine.

Then along in 1926, a fresh breeze blew over the library. Dr. Wheeler the dynamo, with two power houses, Miss McCauley and Miss Wilkinson, moved in. Down came the books with the black buckram bindings—out went the sewing machine and the gluepot. Katherine Pitman no longer collated magazines all day, for she was a children's librarian assigned to reading books and giving them to children—not mending them.

Stacks were built in the old Delivery Room, and good books were put there in quantity for readers to handle and enjoy.

The four or so trained librarians Dr. Wheeler had imported were put to training bright, young librarians, and a Training Class was established to furnish a supply of librarians who knew how to read and use books of all kinds.

The daughters of friends whom Enoch Pratt had given a chance to earn pin money by becoming branch hand sometimes developed into very capable librarians—but not always. Those who hid the good books for their friends, and kept the new volumes out of circulation on rainy nights, and had little understanding of the professional world had to be replaced. This was a delicate problem in itself aggravated by the fact that there was no pension system.

In 1930's jobs were scarce, and sometimes not all the graduates of the Training Class could be employed. In 1933, students went to classes in the mornings and worked in the afternoons for half pay—\$40 per month. However, a general cut ordered for all City departments reduced this to \$37. In 1934 the Staff Association was born with Clark Wisotzki as its first president, and a few years later Pratt librarians became members of the City pension system.

It was in the midst of these hard times in the '30s that the library had the audacity to ask the public to vote a three million dollar loan for a new central library building. With Dr. Wheeler and the staff putting their shoulders to the wheel—making speeches, distributing fliers, talking up the loan—the voters came through, and in the midst of the Depression the stunning, new building rose. It was a shot in the arm to people who had forgotten the uses of money beyond necessities. And though some of the older librarians thought its show windows gaudy and a reflection on the dignity of the library profession, it helped endear the institution to its supporters.

In celebration of the loan's passing, the trustees gave a bang-up party at the Southern Hotel to which the entire staff was invited, and there it was that Mrs. Freyer and Jean McCann sang the immortal parody on Mr. Gallagher and Mr. Sheen, composed by Miss Coplan.

"Oh, Mr. Gallagher, Oh, Mr. Gallagher,
There's a Library staff that toiled for millions three,
From Miss McCauley down,
They just combed this bloomin' town,
Getting votes and even taxi service free.

Oh, Mr. Shean, Oh, Mr. Shean,
I believe I know the Library that you mean.
Its new building, when 'tis made
Will leave all others in the shade.
Which Library, Mr. Gallagher?
Why, the Pratt, dear Mr. Shean!"

To work under Dr. Wheeler was exciting, for he was a genius creating an image of the Pratt Library and we were pioneering with him. But at all times since then it has been exciting to work at Pratt, for its directors have, without exception, been people of vision and character. This is a great library, and those who have given themselves to it have received a great deal in return.

CHIEF ADMINISTRATORS OF EPFL

LIBRARIANS

Lewis Henry Steiner — 1884-1892
Bernard Christian Steiner — 1892-1926
Joseph L. Wheeler — 1926-1945

DIRECTORS

Emerson Greenway — 1945-1951
Amy Winslow — 1951-1957
Arthur H. Parsons, Jr. — 1957-1959
Edwin Castagna — 1960-

THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY PROGRAM

By BARBARA MOODY,

Co-chairman EPFL Seventy-fifth Anniversary Program Committee

"When years shall have passed away . . . then let some Baltimorean of the twentieth century stand where I am standing, and, seeing clearly the past as I see dimly the future, remind his fellow-citizens what they owe to Enoch Pratt." These were the words of Mayor James Hodges at the ceremonies dedicating the Enoch Pratt Free Library on January 4, 1886.

And so 1961 is the 75th anniversary year of the Pratt Library. In celebration of the occasion, a Pratt committee with Janet Stevens and Barbara Moody as co-chairman has been at work planning appropriate programs and publicity to make 1961 a year-long salute to the past, present, and future of Baltimore's public library.

The theme for the anniversary year is: "Expanding Knowledge, Freedom, and Understanding—the Pratt Library's Continuing Concern." Although some of the anniversary activities will relate to the history and growth of the Library, the major emphasis will be on present and future service to the community.

Projects already accomplished included a competition for an emblem to be used on Pratt lists, stationery, building, etc., won by Amos Brubaker of Wilmington, Delaware for his design incorporating a script "EP" and an open book with the name of the Library.

From December 28, 1960 through January 16, 1961, the famous Cathedral Street windows of the Central Library contained intricate and intriguing dioramas made by the Library's Exhibits Department staff, portraying the history and development of Pratt building and services; the dioramas will be displayed elsewhere in the community during the year.

The initial public program meeting of the anniversary year was held at 3 p.m. Sunday, January 8 in the hall of the Central Library. The program featured noted historian and author Henry Steele Commager, speaking on "The Library and the Community of Learning."

The spring-summer activity will be centered in the branches, with families invited to submit forms listing books they have enjoyed reading aloud. This feature will be climaxed the week of June 18 by the proclamation of "Family-Library Week," the posting of honor rolls in each branch naming families contributing titles, and the publication of a booklist listing a selection of read-aloud titles submitted.

Tentative plans for later in the year call for a series of weekday evening meetings in the Fall, the subject to be related to local manifestations of "the exploding metropolis" problems, with community groups participating in the planning and execution of the series. Other suggested activities under consideration are local-author receptions at branch libraries.

Publications planned to commemorate the anniversary year include a printed, fully-illustrated "popular 75 year report" brochure describing the history and services of the Library, with limited distribution to Annual Report subscribers and other selected distribution. A sixteen-page printed booklist based on the anniversary theme statement and including sections of adult, young adult, and children's books will be published for Fall distribution. Multilithed lists will be prepared for other specific programs, and the Library's normal publications will carry the emblem and mention of the anniversary year when appropriate.

Extensive publicity and exhibits are under production; two display pieces, a cardboard tetrahedron utilizing the new emblem, and a standing 3-sided display device allowing for changing posters and booklists for each program, have been designed and distributed to the branches for year-long use. Further publicity will include newspaper articles, television spots and programs, movie trailers, radio announcements, postal cancellations, and letters to business and industrial firms. And articles in *MARYLAND LIBRARIES*, of course!

MARYLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION HONORARY MEMBERS

If any proof is needed that the Enoch Pratt Free Library has been influential in the Maryland Library Association, a look at the names of the people who have been made honorary members will supply it.

There are thirteen honorary members; seven of them are professional librarians, and five of the seven are former members of the EPFL staff. They are:

Miss Mary N. Barton
Miss Helen M. Clark
Mr. Emerson Greenway
Dr. Joseph L. Wheeler
Miss Amy Winslow

Mr. Gerald W. Johnson, a contributor to this issue is one of the six lay people who are honorary members.

MLA Annual Meeting

Annual Meeting coming—Friday and Saturday, April 28 and 29

Place: Sheraton-Belvedere Hotel, Baltimore

General Theme: Knowledge for Survival

The Divisions are planning interesting programs for Saturday morning.

More details in the Spring Issue—Save the dates!

HELP NEEDED

Early in November the Membership Committee sent a letter to the heads of all public, private, college, university and U. S. government libraries in Maryland asking them to send the committee a list of their professional staff. Public libraries were also asked to include the names and addresses of their boards of trustees.

The returns provided us with the names of 153 "prospects" and an invitation to join the association was promptly sent to each person

In spite of the good response to our letter we feel that there are still many librarians and trustees in Maryland who are not aware of the work done by MLA or that they are eligible for membership in the association. Our problem is: Who are they? Where do they live? If you know please send this information to:

The Committee:

Hilda Moore

Mary Frances Shepperd

Robert W. Sykes

Helen F. Charles, Chairman

MARYLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Enoch Pratt Free Library, Waverly Branch

Baltimore 18, Maryland

LIBRARY LEGISLATION PROGRESSES

By ELIZABETH HAGE,

Chairman MLA Legislative Steering Committee

The Legislative program of the Maryland Library Association has been launched; but it has a long, arduous trip ahead of it—a trip which, if it is to be successful, will need the real effort of every member of MLA. But before we talk about that, let us review what has been done, to date, toward the campaign for passage.

All MLA members know, of course, that the Association's Legislative and Planning Committee has been working regularly, under the very able chairmanship of Mr. P. D. Brown, a Trustee from Charles County Library, over a two year period to map out a strong program of state aid for libraries, which, if passed, will do much in the next ten years to bring all Maryland citizens high quality library service. The Fall 1960 issue of *Maryland Libraries* carried an article by Mr. Brown telling briefly what the program will provide.

Early in November of this year a group of about 30 people, most of whom were Trustees representing libraries from all parts of the State, was granted a hearing before the Budget and Finance Committee of the Maryland Legislative Council. Mr. Brown made a masterful presentation of the program, and it must have made a fine impression on the Legislators, for they were interested enough to give every one present an opportunity to say a few words; they asked a number of thoughtful questions; and generally seemed favorably impressed with the testimony given. The hearing lasted about an hour and a half.

Because the Budget and Finance Committee did not have time to study the proposals they recommended that the Legislative Council take no action. This action, in effect, gives us an unprejudiced approach to the General Assembly.

On December 2 a representative group of trustees and librarians met with Governor Tawes to explain the program and to discuss the need for improved financial support for libraries. Mr. Brown made another fine presentation, as did trustees from Calvert, Anne Arundel, Queen Anne's, Wicomico and Talbot Counties and Baltimore City. Governor Tawes and Mr. Rennie, the State Budget Director, asked a number of questions. The Governor asked that copies of the bills be sent to him when they were drawn.

During December three regional meetings of trustees were held to discuss the legislation and ways to get support for it. Since that time most trustee groups have held meetings with their representatives to the General Assembly and have discussed the legislation with county commissioners and other local officials. There seems to be general agreement that libraries need to be improved and need better financial support.

Up to this time nine members of the House of Delegates have agreed to be sponsors of the bills: Mr. Whitmore and Mr. Melvin, Anne Arundel County; Mr. Wilkinson, Prince George's County; Mr. Caldwell and Mr. White, Wicomico County; Mr. Dowell and Mr. Hance, Calvert County; Mr. Combs and Mr. Fowler, St. Mary's County. The Legislative and Planning Committee is working now for additional sponsors representing many areas of the State.

At the request of Delegate Whitmore a draft of the bills was prepared in December by the Department of Legislative Reference, turned over to the MLA Committee for study, and is now back in the Department of Legislative Reference for final drafting.

Now! Where do we go from here? A subcommittee of the Legislative and Planning Committee called the "Steering Committee" has been appointed by Mr. Brown. It will be the purpose of this committee to be in very close touch with the

situation at Annapolis at all times and to keep the libraries of the State informed of the progress, or lack thereof, at all times.

The Steering Committee will have to depend on the Directors of the Libraries of the State to get grass roots action from the people in their own communities. Begin right now to inform people about the legislation so they can understand what it will mean for library service in the State. Local appropriating bodies it would seem, will support the program, for it will help them get the kind of library service their communities need and want without their having to make the total effort alone. Certainly, the same people are going to have to pay for it all, but the state tax base is much broader, thereby relieving the local load and bringing the sharing to more people.

The Committee has prepared an attractive brochure explaining the legislation. Copies may be obtained from any public library or by writing to: MLA Legislative Steering Committee, c/o Prince George's County Library, 5403 Annapolis Road, Bladensburg, Maryland.

After the bill is introduced, when the Steering Committee notifies the library directors that word from the home front is needed, it will be essential for the directors to make immediate contact with their board members and other key people in their communities so they may call, write, or wire their legislators.

This is a good piece of legislation; but it will take a lot of intensive effort to get it through the Legislature. Make sure you yourself, librarians and trustees, understand it and can, and will, talk about it where it will count. When word comes that action at Annapolis is needed, do your share to get the bill passed!

If more detailed information about the bill itself is desired, write to the Legislative Steering Committee at the above address or to the Division of Library Extension, State Department of Education, 301 W. Preston Street, Baltimore 1, Maryland.

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INQUIRIES INVITED

Recent Activities of Maryland Libraries and Librarians in the Field of Aging

by

ETHEL L. BRUYA, *Chairman Project Committee*

and

LYN HART, *Author of Conference Proceedings*

The past year has seen much interest and concern on the part of Maryland libraries in the field of aging. Perhaps inspired by the White House Conference on Aging (January 9-12), 1961) librarians in the state have begun to explore what for many of them is a comparatively new area of service as such. Of course, some individual libraries and librarians have given considerable thought and time to this aspect of library service over a number of years. Mrs. Marion Hawes served as a panel member at the Maryland Conference on Aging held at the University of Maryland in June 1956. Last year, a group of Maryland librarians attended the institute *Library Service to an Aging Population* presented by the ALA Adult Services Division and the Office for Adult Education at the annual ALA convention in Washington, D. C.

Throughout 1960 local librarians have gone to the various regional conferences around the state sponsored by the Maryland Commission on Aging. At the Governor's Conference on Aging at College Park in September, librarians took an active part in the two day program, serving as recorders and resource specialists and participating in workshops and discussion groups. Moreover, The Maryland Library Association sent an eye-catching display prepared by Louise Hinkley of Baltimore County Library which featured books and other materials contributed by the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Prince George's County Memorial Library and the Baltimore County Public Library.

The Maryland Library Association has made special efforts during recent months to help librarians become more aware of their responsibilities to the aging population. At the Spring Conference, Mr. William Ticknor, Pratt Librarian attached to the Baltimore City Hospitals, spoke to the Adult Services Division on *The Role of the Library in Aging Today*. In his talk he emphasized that libraries should be especially concerned with educating the general public about aging, with serving as an information center for older people and with giving direct personal service to the aged individual.

For many Maryland librarians the most practical help in discovering what their libraries might be able to do in the field came from the two day institute, *Aging in the Modern World: The Public Library's Role* co-sponsored by the Adult Service Divisions of MLA and the Division of Library Extension, Maryland State Department of Education that was held in Baltimore at the end of May. More than fifty librarians from all over the state took part in panels and discussions and listened to speakers on sociological, psychological and medical aspects of aging, community services for the aging and the role of education in aging. At the final session how libraries and librarians could contribute was summarized:

1. Know your own book collection.
2. Give real individual guidance.
3. Begin building interests of an individual early and keep him interested.
4. Have up-to-date special book lists; list especially those books with large print.
5. Be aware of good educational radio and TV programs and encourage people to watch and listen to them . . . Buy multiple copies of books to complement such programs.
6. Make people not aware of library resources such as films, recordings, etc., as well as books, conscious of them through displays, through contacts with groups, through talks.

7. Plan programs that will appeal to older persons, but not for them exclusively, and ask them to help plan library programs.
8. Use older people as volunteer help or on library boards.
9. Continue individual education of one's self and other younger adults; preparation for aging should begin with youth.
10. Serve as an information center that will be able to refer older people to proper agencies, groups, etc. Know the agencies and organizations in the community and keep up-to-date informational files about them.
11. Cooperate and make materials available to agencies and organizations who work with shut-ins.
12. Go out into the community and visit agencies, churches, adult classes, etc. and find out what help libraries can give.
13. Prepare a general list of books on aging that will serve all libraries.
14. Take a stand as a professional pressure group on better book making. . . Publishers should be impressed with the need for readable print.
15. Encourage TV and radio stations to improve and enlarge their educational programs and offer library cooperation.
16. Publish an index of agencies large and small that serve the aging that can be distributed to various centers. . . Have libraries, social agencies, etc. cooperate to issue supplements.
17. Make packets of information (activities, booklists, etc.) for distribution to churches, service clubs, informal groups, etc.
18. Publicize the library and library programs in various written media—newspapers, club bulletins, house organs, etc.
19. Encourage novels, films, articles and discussions that will destroy the stereotype that equates aging with senility.
20. Have workshops for leaders, volunteer workers, etc.

The final consensus was that many existing ideas about aging had been reviewed and the need for active programs in libraries had been firmly established. . . The librarian's job is not to treat older people as a special problem, but to help see that individuals are protected from the infirmities of aging by encouraging them to prepare throughout their entire life for growing old by actively educating themselves.

The participants left the institute not only with a new awareness of their own responsibilities, they also took away with them at least two key phrases to remind them what their attitudes should be:—

One was Dr. Mason Lord's injunction that the most important need of people as they grow older is to be given responsibility and to be kept *irritated!* The other was John Walker Powell's definite of education for aging—it is to turn *apprehension into comprehension.*

During the early summer, the Adult Services Division Projects Committee of MLA met to decide on a project that would carry over some of the objectives suggested by the institute on aging. Violet Myer, President of ASD, proposed that the Committee consider a film evaluation program in which libraries in the state could preview documentaries on aging that had been done to see what use might be made of them in working with the aged. The Committee agreed that this idea would be worthwhile not only to cooperating libraries, but to the many volunteer and professional groups in various localities who were also concerned with the aging. These meetings would also give libraries an opportunity to display various materials that were available on this important topic to the public.

Ten libraries held previews: Wicomico County Free Library, Cecil County Public Library, Carroll County Public Library, Prince George's County Memorial Library, Harford County Library, Washington County Free Library, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore County Library and both the Perry Point and Fort Howard Veterans' Administration Hospital Libraries. Each library showed two to five films (typical titles were *Golden Age*, *This Is My Friend*, *Steps of Age*, *Proud Years*, that were borrowed from the collections of the Pratt Library, Prince George's County Memorial Library and the Maryland Health Department. Public attendance ranged from fifteen to fifty at these film showings; one hundred people came in five

shifts at the Veterans' Administration Hospital at Perry Point. A good cross section of each community was represented at the meetings. The audiences were made up of various professionals (doctors, nurses, lawyers, social workers, teachers) recreation and religious leaders, federal service administrators, labor representatives and businessmen and representatives from such organizations as the Young Men and Women's Christian Associations, the Red Cross, Golden Age groups, Homemakers and other women's clubs. Incidentally, the discussions following the films showed clearly that several groups and some individuals were *not* aware of the resources the libraries had to offer. The Maryland libraries who had previews thought they fulfilled their purpose of *helping others while also helping ourselves in work with the aged.*

Though it was planned to bring out an annotated list of films based on the film evaluation sheets, the Project Committee suggested instead that MLA buy reprints of the excellent list of films and books on aging that appeared in the *Booklist* September, 1960 for distribution to all participating libraries. All the better films previewed in Maryland are on this recommended buying guide.

Not to be overlooked are the libraries and librarians who have been working quietly on their own with older adults. For example, Mrs. Mary Backer, Librarian of the Patterson Park Branch of the Pratt Library, recently described her work with the Golden Age group in her area at a staff meeting of Branch Librarians and Administrative Assistants at Northwood. She pointed out the importance of persistence in the face of indifference and told exactly how she went about interesting this group in reading. Then too, several public libraries in the state have worked with shut-ins over a long period of time. (Some of them use volunteers to deliver books.) Prince George's County, Baltimore County and others lend equipment—movie projectors, tape recorders, slide projectors, etc., as well as books and phonograph records, to those who have programs for the aged. Hospital libraries have used Talking Books, or books that can be projected on the ceiling with older patients for several years.

The over-all picture of the work of libraries with the aging in Maryland is indeed encouraging, but much more publicity needs to be given to what individual libraries are going and what they would like to do. Maryland librarians have watched with special interest the White House Conference on Aging and hope that they will be able to gain more knowledge and learn more techniques for working in this field. They will be able to get first-hand information from Mr. William Ticknor, the one librarian in the state who was a delegate to the national conference.

Copies of the *Conference Proceedings* are available from Miss Violet Myer, Enoch Pratt Free Library, who is chairman of the Adult Services Division of MLA.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Kenneth Duchac is now Supervisor of Public Libraries in the Maryland State Department of Education. Mr. Duchac is a native of Wisconsin and a graduate of the University of Chicago Graduate Library School. His library experience includes work in the Detroit Public Library and as administrator of the Kingsport (Tennessee) Public Library. For the past three years he has been Public Library Consultant in the Wisconsin Free Library Commission. He has most recently returned from a four-month assignment as Public Library Specialist with the U. S. Information Service in Jordan.

Miss Paula Kieffer, technical services coordinator for the Baltimore County Public Library, has been named president of the Potomac Technical Processing Librarians. Members of the organization which studies problems of ordering books and processing them, elected Miss Kieffer to a two-year term at its meeting at Charlottesville, Va.

National Library Week In Maryland, 1961

by ELIZABETH ABOLIN,
1961 NLW Director for Maryland

NLW, sponsored by the National Book Committee, Inc., and the American Library Association, will be observed April 16-22, 1961. This "Week" is not an end in itself. It turns a national spotlight on the educational and cultural role of libraries. It provides a specific publicity focus on library needs and on continuing, year-round activities planned to encourage reading, and the use of libraries. The ten librarians appointed by Miss Nettie Taylor, President of the Maryland Library Association, determined at their first meeting at the Prince George's County MLA offices, in August, that no NLW publicity, either local or national would be planned or used unless it focused attention on needs and services of a truly professional nature. However, the most careful planning and complete cooperation of librarians and citizens throughout the state until midnight April 22, will be essential in order to benefit in full by channeling NLW emphases where they will be most helpful in Maryland.

The librarians on the NLW committee also stated the importance of analyzing who needs to know what about library needs in Maryland in order to secure support for better library service in all types of libraries. Therefore, in order to point NLW planning on objectives of professional value the committee developed five objectives to suggest to the State Citizens' Committee; 1) Promotion of state legislation for libraries; 2) Plans for Open House at some time during the day or evening of Monday, April 17, 1961, in every library in Maryland in order to streamline publicity and to show libraries in action; 3) Publicity on national standards for libraries, and on the services available; 4) Introduction of new groups and individuals to the library; 5) Inclusion of young adults on NLW committees, both in planning and publicity. An exhibit arranged by Miss Louise Hinkley and an announcement of goals was made at the regional MLA meetings in Chestertown and Hagerstown, on November 3rd and 4th. Also, the committee decided to suggest an NLW Honorary Committee of citizens in addition to a working committee.

Mr. Norman H. Strouse, President of the J. Walter Thompson Company, of New York, is chairman of the 1961 NLW Steering Committee which is planning and directing the National program. Mr. Joseph E. Reeve, on the staff of the U. S. Bureau of the Budget, is 1961 NLW Chairman of the State Citizen's Committee in Maryland. On November 30, 1960, Mr. Reeve presided at the first meeting of the NLW State Citizens' Committee held at the Silver Spring Public Library. The Committee members present accepted the five NLW Objectives as suggested and approved the naming of an Honorary Committee. Twelve working committees of citizens will begin to plan as soon as the Chairman of each committee—a citizen in most instances—is announced. More than 50 national groups are already participating in NLW, and each group is encouraging state and local units to cooperate with NLW committees.

By this time all directors of libraries in Maryland should have forwarded the name of the chairman of the local citizens' committee to the Executive Director, and plans should be taking form for local observance of NLW. All library calendars should have a ring around Monday, April 17th, for the Open House. A Promotion Aids Brochure for 1961 is available from the new office of NLW—58 W. 40th Street, New York, 18, N.Y.

PLEASE COOPERATE!

Reports On Professional Publications

MARYLAND STATE PUBLICATIONS

At the annual meeting of the College and Research Division of MLA in April 1959 the distribution of Maryland State publications to libraries was discussed, and it was voted to refer the question to the MLA Executive Board. A committee of the Association has since been appointed by the President to study the matter.

The committee has now held three meetings. It has surveyed the problems that are faced by Maryland librarians in obtaining the publications of State agencies, has discussed various means of improving the situation, and is now considering a definite distribution plan. It is likely that in the near future the committee will ask librarians of the States for their views.

The members of the committee are: Mrs. Isabella M. Hayes, University of Maryland Library, College Park, Miss Elizabeth Litsinger, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore; Mr. Frank N. Jones, Peabody Institute Library, Baltimore; Mr. Richard Minnich, Baltimore County Public Library, Towson; Mr. Fred Lane, Enoch Pratt Free Library (Penna. Ave. Branch), Baltimore; Mr. Nelson Molter, State Library, Annapolis; Mr. Frank White, Hall of Records, Annapolis; Dr. Carl N. Everstine, Dept. of Legislative Reference, Baltimore; and Mr. Robert G. Bailey, Washington College Library, Chestertown, Chairman.

MARYLAND UNION LIST OF SERIALS

Fourth report

by P. W. FILBY

Assistant Director, Peabody Institute Library

With the exception of one library all lists have now been received and incorporated into the card catalog: There are now between 60,000 and 70,000 cards.

Editing of the cards has been slow in the past few months. Miss Amy Winslow has now finished letter I, a prodigious task involving 5,000 cards; letter A is a quarter edited (3,000 of the 12,000 cards), by Miss Marion Bell and Miss Martha Peters (Enoch Pratt Library); letters B through H are in various stages of progress, edited by past and present members of the Peabody and Enoch Pratt Libraries. The remainder of the alphabet is ready for editing, and the Committee of RSD will gladly accept any offers of help. Meanwhile the catalog is at the Reference Desk of the Peabody and requests for information will receive immediate attention (VE 7-0600, ext. 6). The library is open from 9-5 from Monday to Saturday.

Requests for library holdings are being made frequently and in most cases the callers are getting valuable information. Since the holdings for law, medicine, theology, science, art and literature are virtually complete, and since about 120 libraries have cooperated it seems that this is one of the most comprehensive of any State serial collections. If more help could be given the list could be printed for about \$7.50, but at the moment there seems little chance of its appearance in 1961.

1960 CUMULATION NEW SERIAL TITLES

The Joint Committee on the Union List of Serials wishes to remind librarians that the 1960 ten-year cumulation of *New Serial Titles* will be an important union list, one which will provide coverage of the serials which began publication in the years from 1950 through 1960. It will also be a supplement in advance to the forthcoming third edition of the *Union List of Serials*. The ten-year cumulation will supersede all earlier annual volumes of *New Serial Titles*. Librarians should there-

fore take steps to acquire the ten-year cumulation if they wish to ensure the completeness of their union list coverage of serial publications.

The 1960 ten-year cumulation will be issued in 1961 and is available with a subscription to the 1960 issues of *New Serial Titles*. Librarians that have not ordered their copies should get in touch with the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

Spring Issue of Maryland Libraries

A comprehensive article, *The Histories of College Libraries in Maryland*, prepared by the librarians of the twenty-one four-year liberal arts colleges, state teachers colleges, and universities and compiled and edited by Katharine E. Dutrow, librarian of Hood College, will be the feature article in the Spring issue.

The children's and young adult lists will also reappear then.

The editorial committee is grateful to Miss Dutrow and the list committee for letting it postpone the publication of their material, which was prepared for the Winter issue.

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MARYLAND STATE DOCUMENTS

August-October, 1960

Edited by Fred W. Lane
 Enoch Pratt Free Library

With the assistance of
 Morris Radoff, *Hall of Records, Annapolis*

Commission on the AGING.

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NEWS AROUND THE STATE

Baltimore County took a long step toward provision of modern library service for its 490,000 citizens recently when the County Administration and the County Council authorized a 1961 operating budget of approximately \$733,000. This represents an increase of over 50% over the 1959 budget of approximately \$480,000. This 1961 budget will allow the library to open a new 8,000 square foot community library in the Parkville section of the county as well as a new library in the historic old academy building in the Reisterstown area. Authorization has also been given to proceed with the rental of space for a greatly enlarged library in the Arbutus area taking the place of a second floor library now in operation. These new and improved agencies will follow the opening of the Cockeysville Library which is expected to open in modern and refurnished quarters early in 1961.

Voters also approved by a two to one margin the issuance of \$650,000 in bond funds to finance the erection and equipping of a new North Point Area Library in the eastern part of the county. This bond program will take two years and the building should be ready for occupancy late in 1962 or early in 1963. This is a second bond issue for library purposes authorized by the voters, the first being a bond issue of identical amount passed in 1958 for the erection of a Catonsville Area Library. Work on this library has been delayed by difficulties in site acquisition but it is anticipated that before too long those difficulties will be solved.

As far as the present libraries are concerned the County also approved the opening of four larger libraries for additional hours. Most libraries are now open about 35 hours a week and it is anticipated that additional funds will enable four of these libraries to open additional hours, including perhaps four nights. This expansion of service, however, also depends upon the availability of professional personnel to add to the staffs of these libraries.

The entire staff of the Baltimore County Public Library is greatly encouraged by this support which has been given the library's program this year and looks forward to an extremely busy year in 1961.

The *Dorchester County* Commissioners voted to establish a library in Dorchester County as of January 1, 1961. This is the third county library started within the past year and the nineteenth one in the State.

The *League for Arts and Crafts*, composed of about 25 artists who live in Prince George's County for the most part, has voted to sponsor a contest among the membership in connection with National Library Week. The winning painting or ceramic work will be judged by a well known artist and the artist and League will present it to Prince George's County Memorial Library during N.L.W. The League is a non-profit working group of artists, organized about a year ago. Currently it is sponsoring a traveling exhibit in several of the County's branch libraries.

NEW LIBRARY BUILDINGS

Mount St. Mary's College at Emmitsburg dedicated a new \$500,000 library building November 16.

Western Maryland College will break ground next spring for its new library.

Baltimore County is building a branch on York Road to serve the Cockeysville area.

Coppin State Teachers College is moving into its new library this month.



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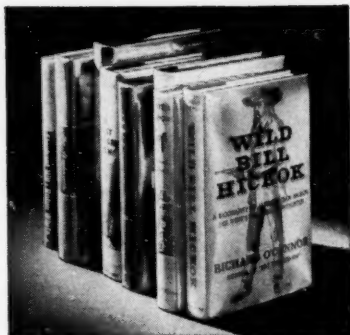
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